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## THE WORLD

## Spies Everywhere

In the Soviet Union we are faced with an antagonist who has raised the art of espionage to an unprecedented height," Allen Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, wrote recently. Mr. Dulles added that "the free countries of the world have been developing highly sophisticated counter-intelligence organizations and have been increasingly effective over the years in uncovering Soviet espionage."

Cases of espionage and counter-espionage were unusually prominent in the headlines last week. The stories told of intrigue, subversion, arrest, expulsion. Washington, Moscow and London were involved. "Lifting through the accounts were hints that the different cases were connected and had wider ramifications, and that a broad review of Western security measures was in the works."

The most intriguing case was that of H. A. R. Philby, member of the British counter-intelligence and the Foreign Office until 1951. A report in a newspaper correspondent in the Middle East, in 1955 Harold Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, stood up in Commons to clear Mr. Philby of rumors linking him with Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the British diplomats who defected to Russia in 1951.

Last week Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal, announced in the House of Commons that the Government had discovered Mr. Philby last week to have been a Soviet agent—the so-called "third man" who had warned Burgess and Maclean that the British intelligence was closing in, and who was believed to have escaped behind the Iron Curtain last January.

## Effect on Elections

One mystery the announcement raised was why the information was volunteered now, at a time when Mr. Macmillan was trying desperately to limit the political damage done to his government by the Profumo affair and a series of earlier cases suggesting laxness about security. The damage seemed evident last week in the bad defeats suffered by Conservative candidates in two elections for Parliament, the latest in a string of setbacks at the polls as the country heads for general

elections before the fall of 1964.

There was speculation that the Government had to make the disclosure because something deeper was involved, and new revelations were in store. These were strengthened by reports that President Kennedy was briefed in the Philby case before Mr. Macmillan told him and that he could not keep the matter quiet.

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The four were Ivan Egorov, Soviet employee of the U.N. in New York and his wife Aleksandra, and a Washington couple, Robert and Joy Ann Garber. They were said to have used magnetic containers hidden in "drops" in the New York area, to pass information destined for Moscow about U.S. troop and ship movements and missile sites. A Soviet protest against Egorov's arrest was the first time it was said that U.N. employees could be a problem. Government representatives in the U.N. have been complaining for months. As for the Philby case, the names were said to be assumed ones, and the charges to be too late. The Government was said to be looking for more names. They were said to be in a string of setbacks at the polls as the country heads for general

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